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ADDRESS OF HON. A. W. VENABLE. DELIVERED BEFORE The First Annual State Fair of North Carolina, October 18, 1853.

It was with much besitation that I consented to deliver the address at the opening of this, the first State Fair of North Carolina. The short time for preparation, and the pressure of other engagements, seemed to present insurmantable difficulties, especially, when I was informed, that two distinguished gentlemen, who were much more likely than myself to be equal to the occasion, had been compelled to decline the

The Committee, however, deeming that such aider personal inconveniences, but cheerfully to employ whatever influence I might possess in aid of the great cause, a subject, of all others, to furnish compensation for the brief space allotted to preparation, in the richoess of the theme, the var ety of its interests, and, above all, the vastness of its importance. Borrowing nothing from novelty, the interest which it commands is referable alone to its intrinsic merit. -We assemble, to day, to do honor to this, one of the noblest, and most useful of human occupations, that which came first to the supply of the wants of man, when "Sin threw a blight" over the bloom of Paradise, and the curse curtailed the bounties of nature by restraining the spon. "sent forth from the garden of Eden to till the ground from whence he was taken "with the as surance, that "in the sweat of thy face, shalt thou eat bread." This is the patent from which Agriculture dates its institution, and it comes to as venerable as well for its high antiquity as for its divine origin. And he who said to the first of our erring race, "cursed be the ground for thy sake," laid not on that curse so heavily, but that human skill, and arduous industry, might so far mullify its effects as abundantly to supply the wants, incident to our nature.

It was kindness, as well as justice, which im-I the necessity of labor upon a race which had lost its innocence. All experience tenches that the necessities of life are indispensable to the perfection of human character. Stern and inflexible teachers they are, but as faithful as they are stern, and as important as they are in-flexible, types and shadows of the thorns and thistles, which our great ancestor for the first time saw springing from the ground, a gense quence of his transgression, when he, who had gathered the fruits of Paradise for his refeesb-ment, was told, that he should "henceforth ear of the herb of the field." Then began the work which has since continued to mark the generawhich has since continued to mark the genera-tions of our race, a mark so distinctive, a proof so conclusive, of the identity of that race, that we may well smile at the credulity of those en-quirers who have failed to find in revelation snough to remove their doubts.

Man alone tills the ground for his bread. Sus. tained by the recurrence of seed time and harvest, he sows in hope and cultivates in joyous expectation. In all conditions of man from the expectation. In all conditions of man from the deepest barbarism to the highest civilization, the existence of religious feeling, connected with the cultivation of the earth, has been discovered The very occupation, depending for its success upon changes of season beyond human control, points to an overruling Providence as the source of prosperity. And the history of every people bestowed in bountiful profusion her fruits. From the green corn dance of our own Indians to the Festival in honor of Ceres, our own joyous har. the ingatherings of the fruits of the earth, we perceive that the feelings of the heart have coursed through the same channels which led in the earliest times to the offering the first frait-of flocks and fields to the Author and Dispenser

of all good.

The progress of its improvement and the extent of its advancement are most certainly in dicated by the manner in which the earth is till-ed, from the villages of Indian Wigwams, and the small patches of gr in cultivated by their women, through all the gradations of social or. ganization, until we reach the highest refin-ments of civilized life. Nations gradually emerge from the turbulent, semi.barbarous and aggres. aive state of war and conquest, into the perms, nent quiet of an agricultural age. Men seek such a condition for the security of persons and property, the cultivation of social affectors, and that expansive benerolence which looks to the human family as one and the same superior race. In the full presperity of agriculture national prosperity is complete. It walls into existence and sustains all other professions, which enlarge and increase its own success. Like an unfailing fountain, it refreshes each with continuous fourishes and mintains its precedence, or at least its equality in human employments a nation would be unconscious of the wisting influence of decline, or the presence of decay. It is when those who till the ground, to whom the wildness of barbarism and the fierceness of a wildness of barbarism and the Berceness of a warlike spirit, yielded in the constitution of a well-organized Government, resign their leader, ship and fall behind those who have grown up under the shadow of, and lived upon their labor. that the imbecility of age and decline is seen and felt. Nations, like men, grow old and fee ble, but for very different reasons. Neither the highest sirtus, nor the most unvarying prudence, can avade the doom, "The dust shall return to the dust as it was." But wisdom to devise and patriotism to execute good, just and wholesome aws, would continue the existence of a natithrough the generations of man. There would rernment, that would give strength with age and napire a vigor, which would resist the invasion of decay. Liberty, which consists in the equal. of decay. Liberty, which consists in the equality of right, opening a field for enterprise, would give ceaseless employment to those energies which are always silutary, when not sinvisely restrained. Success would be the result of well directed effort, and acquisition of independence and wealth the end of a virtuous and judicious and wealth the end of a virtuous and judicious industry. Idleness and improvidence would find no favor by authority of law. But, whilst agriculture is producing only, and leaving the management of affairs to those impelled by other interests, another state of things arises, the tendency of which is sure and steady to the oversthrow of free institutions. When wealth accumulates and site of the product of the contract of the con throw of free institutions. When wealth accu. alienation and consequent return to the common stock, thus siding capital in its war against labor, a contest, in which the right arm of the people is often crippled or paralyzed, in which the complete success of capital wadness the most abject condition of those who look to landar as a source of support: this is a decisive symptom of national seniity,—the substitution of the will of the creature for that of the Creator,—that irregular diffusion of vital energy, that in.

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destroy—the rich kept very rich and the poor very poor, by the force of legislation—a state of things which finds its termination in revolution, or the law of force, or in our more civilized age, in the emigration of poor and oppressed labor, until capital is compelled to yield, for the want of subjects upon which to operate. It is the old age of Europe, the oppression of labor by eapt. corn," and forgetfulness of the truth, that " the laborer is worthy of his hire," that has pouled upon our shores that stream of emigration which for many years has presented one of the most remarkable phenomena of the age. They come to till the ground, where all is new and fresh and free, and, above all, where labor commands because labor can always command bread—where industry never fails to secure comfort and independence-where the cry of want or the ravages of hunger never distress or in vard. We are this day engaged in doing honer to the great business of tilling the ground, and those who till it, and to the occupations which grow out of it and depend upon it-wherellahor sits the presiding genius to control and give di-rection to capital, using it as a stimulant to give force and effect to the enterprises conceived and

It is not my purpose to confine my remarks exclusively to practical agriculture. Such a discourse belongs more properly to another occasion, and would be better suited to the meetan inauguration could not be dispensed with; and desirous that nothing should be omitted that could advance the agricultural interests of our State, or arouse her citizens to the fulfilment of the high destiny which awaits them urged upon me to consent to be the Speaker, to day. Deforting the high destiny which awaits them urged upon me to consent to be the Speaker, to day. Deforting the high destiny which awaits them urged upon me to consent to be the Speaker, to day. Deforting the high destiny which awaits them urged upon me to consent to be the Speaker, to day. Deforting the high destiny which awaits them urged upon me to consent to be the Speaker, to day. Deforting the high destiny which these industrial pursuits which ring to their judgment. I determined not to con-aider personal inconveniences, but cheerfully to turn diminish the severity of his labor by improved agricultural implements, and which add house, those manufacturers which taste designs and skill perfects—to demonstrate that agricul, ture is the great centre from which all industri. al pursuits radiate, until they form the circle perfect social organization, the great balance wheel that should govern and control the motion of all its intrinsic mechanism, securing regularity and precision in every movement. When any disturbance in the conduct of a free gov. ernment is observed and felt, it will be fo in the undue influence of some other professions and interests, which, for the time, have combined for the oppression of agrifultural industry.— Such grievances are usually patiently endured for a long season, and sometimes left to the cur-ative influence of time. Agriculture, like far-bled Atlas, which upheld the Universe, has great strength and great powers of endurance Its recuperative energy is inconceivable. Like the centre of a great army when the light troops and skirmishers are driven in, it forms a nucleus upon which order may be restored and losses retrieved; in every crisis and calamity of a people, the Agricultural interest, sustains and enables them to endure. Commerce may flag, the industrial arts may cease to be remun erative, but the tide must turn in time, and prosperity return with it. But when the earth withholds its increase and the flocks and herds perish in the fields, when the toil of the husbandmen is vain, and gaunt famine stalks forth in the land, Hope departs, Despair comes, and stern Ruin begins its reign. Large portions of our earth, once populous and rich, radiant with all the splendor of art and genius, fostered wealth and power, are now, either from nat. ural causes or the oppressions of government, lonely and without inhabitants, and in the since of their desertion, speak to the heart that the labors of the husbandmen were vain, that the genius of Agriculture, having lingered until ope was passed, departed to some and more auspicious country and with its flight the land. Indeed the strength and power of any people must be found in their Agricultural ies. No nation can long exist who im port all their supplies of food-neither can any cople prosper permanently, where Agricultuby Legislative power and authority.

Legislative neglect is as faial as actual oppression, and it is demonstrable that much of

the depression of this great interest in North only natural and proper, but necessary to the the details of the work, should govern and con. trol its operations, and take cars of its own inonly because not guarded by personal interest.—
A necessary consequence of the neglect of our farmers to assert and exercise the right to con ired and govern the country, is the degradation of the profession in perfect cultivation and dimin a ed prof a Whilst agri ulture a ks no estates from governments, no mequalities of pand the removal of obstructions, and resist the imposition of burthens. To secure this, there must be a strong representation of this interest in the legislatures of the country, a representation at once enlightened and learned, in all the details of this important subject, which sees in the agricultural prosperity of our State and country, something higher and nobler than the enterprizes of clap trap politicians, and their paltry schemes. In order to do this, there must be a change in the system of education, which has prevailed amongst us. Agriculturists far-mers, in the practical sense of the terms, have not been numerous amongst those who administer our government either in this State, or in the confederation of States which form our Republic. The result has been manifested in the burdens which agriculture has sustained, in the pampering which other individual pursuits have njoyed, in the wealth which such hot house ulture has placed in certain localities and the secasional depressions which have certailed the profits of producers. In this state of things, it is true, we have a demonstration of the indestructibility of agricultural energy and productiveness, of its capacity to endure and prosper under circumstances which would ensure run to any other employment. Marmurs have sometimes been heard and impatience made so apparent that the fears of capitalists, awakened to an apprehension of the loss of all, have in duced the relaxation of a grip which would never have yielded to generosity or a sense of justice. Astateness and cunning, unrestrained by any particular scruples as to justice, gave an scendarcy to interests which had selected such representatives, whilst unsuspecting farmers were diligently engaged in their occupation. leaving the government in the hands of those who choose to manage it. In fact, educated farmers were brought up for that purpose, though all the branches of the highest litera-ture and the most enlarged science are not sufficiently numerous amongst us. The cultivation of the earth and the representation of those who cultivate it is not often confided to such a one. principally because such an one is not always to be found. The farmers themselves have not regarded their profession as one in which such cularged education is necessary. They have not considered the discoveries of science or the treasures of art as a powerful part of the re-sources which bring the soil to its highest state of productiveness, and cover the face of the country with rural beauty. They seemed to

Save Farmers, - Farmers are already made.

Under such auspices, no wonder that the dis. appearing forests are replaced by worn out and abraded surfaces and that the productive power of our lands has suffered continued domination. Agriculture has been considered as no art dependent for its success upon mere labor, however unskillelly applied, and improvements have dance each other, which disorganize and norce, the same fatal error has prevented suc-

ministered for every disease, and in the same exhausting cultivation. They were laying the quantities, and it should not surprise us if the called the foundation of a great Republic, and their first effects are as often as mischierous as salutary. Farming seems to have been regarded as a of the people, who were to give it foundation business which may be taken up when all others and endurance. Circumscribed by forests, which, for all practical purposes of production, were as ers ful, and abandoned a soon as any other shall be offered which promises profit, because benefitted by the progress of improvements which have been recognised and adopted. Such has been the indifference to agricultural educahas been the indifference tion, that by far the greater portion of what has been written for the advancement of knowledge upon this subject has been but little read and the trees and gave space for the production or usually been denominated book farming, and bread was a great beneficiator, and the necessity of improving soils never occurred to those before whom a boundless and firtile country spread its absence of the production of the prod doings of some individuals, who, having in some illied their mission, and gave us institutions, measure succeeded, give law and opinion to the which we, in common with the friends of c circle in which they are known. The duappro bation or distrust of such persons would be con, clusive against any improvement, unless its it to its present state, reas not upon thom. utility is an obvious as immediately to silence upon the generations who succeed them,—upon all opposition. Our farmers have not generally been educated for the business. The opinion sity which produced it had ceased! It cannot has generally prevailed that the highest mental culture was not necessary for success in this employment. They have been taught the use dance and direction. Their mission was fulfilled. of the plough, the hoe, and the spade. They The reason ceased, and the practice ought to have can feed and raise domestic animals with some cuased with it. Their's was the natural state of success. But they have not been enlight-ned and have given their learning to the world.— They have not learned to make the best, the most en-y and profitable application of their practical knowledge-how to increase fertility with increased productiveness—how to demon-strate that exhaustion is not the legitimate consequence of production; and that, under wise management, the contrary is true. Our farmers have a quired much from experience we admit. but individual experience, although a certain, is a most slow and expensive teacher. The loss of time and the failures which it records leave pacity of production, under the influences of the production, pay for the operation, must be raised it far behind other instructors when we coasid usual application of stimulating manures. Heav. er the value or amount of the information obtained. Men should learn from experience, it
is true, but, it is cheaper and better to learn
from the experience of others than our own.

Facts discovered are common property and a
proper agricultural education would store the
mind of the young farmer at once with the
leasts which centuries of agricultural experience
has developed and preserved. The most learned

usual application of stimulating manures. Heav.
If it is asked, what are those to do who have no
rich land, the reply is: make all rich that you
cultivate, reduce the surface and increase its
quences, in exhausted surfaces and the continued
to the young farmer at once with the
depletion by emigration, have been fully expericenced. It is encouraging, however, to be assutended this security to the adventurer
into the forest and the tiller of the rough soil of
cultivate, reduce the surface and increase its
quences, in exhausted surfaces and the continued
to the elements of fertility. The original
settlers of this country found that resource in
exhausted that a change is common pinger.

A system, at first necessary and unavidable,
quences, in exhausted surfaces and the continued
to the elements of the eleme it far behind other instructors when we consider the value or amount of the information ob.

would reveal all the mystery. Perhaps a spurious article was used when there was a failure; Peace is their policy, because peace is their sterest. Their estates very visible and fixed are most liable to the influences of charge from na tional disaster and always the subject upon which axation falls. And more than all, the country will smile under the hand of enlightened culture, whilst population and hap-iness will increase with incalculable rapidity. Our people will be satisfied with homes which yearly afford new ttractions and the exhausting drain of emigra-ion which has so fearfully depleted us will be a ayed. I would arouse the ploughing people of the State to an appreciation of their importance and their responsibility. Let them remember that they are the bone and sinew of the Repul-tic, the proper possessors of its power and influ-ence, and if that power is not felt and that influonce not employed, in a salutary manner, the and learning develops mind, and mind governs he world. Intellect and virtue, knowledge and

experience of Farmers upon the application of some concentrated manufe. With one, the suc.

ess is astonishing and complete; with the other

two extremes. Usually, such experience ends in

agreements discusses; but let us not do injustice in those who have gone before us. It is true that much of our native forest has fallen by the axe and been wastefully destroyed; large surfaces of extausted land pain the eye and sieken the beart; melancholy musings spring up within us. detauted in high pair the gyr an electric in format of critically, watered in any of the state of a right water to the surprise and the state of a large and the state of the state when we meet crowds of emigrants to other bood association. It is not to such expenditures States, composed of those to whom we should have looked to uphold our own. We find our selves censuring the wasteful agriculture of our ancestors, and concluding that the policy must refer to that indiscreet financiering which would

cess. An ignorance of agricultural chemistry, which preclades any certain knowledge of the constitution of the soils to which manufers are applied has left it prectymuch to accident whether they succeed or fail. Like the unskilful practitioner of Medicine, the same dose is ad. try, and a great and powerful people occupied liberty throughout the civilized world, rejoice The sin of exhausting the country and bringing agriculture in every new country. It is only necessary to visit one of the frontier States and look over the immense fields, where the crops grow amidst deadened trunks, standing almost as thick as the criginal forests where the axu-herant fertility of the soil makes up for imperfect cultivation, and you have a picture of many

has developed and preserved. The most learned lawyers physicians and scholars are those who are beginning to realize the importance of reste. devote a long life to their profession, as well in ring that fertility which has been lost. Nature study and investigation, as to the actual proc. has done much in recuperating by her own unsumptions, who would claim distinction in any out their crop. As a general remark, it is con-clusive against the skill of a Farmer, who has

usual application of stimulating manures. Heav. on has vouchsafed this security to the adventurer

system, practice upon one which must ultimately lead to results of a similar nature. There are those who make money from cultivation and ex-pend large sums for buildings and other improve-ments, who would heatate or refuse to make a mall outlay for manures, which would at once count outlay for manures, which would at once copy the money advanced in a superior crop in I leave the land improved to an amount fully equal to that outlay. Let it not be supposed that objection is note to improvements in our rural architecture. No money is more prudently industry, are the aristocracy of this our happy land, and a patent for this nobility is within the land, and a patent for this nobility is within the pursuit. One generation of farmers and those of kindred pursuits, educated for their profession, would do more for North Carelina than all that there agriculture prospers, that the love of the politicians have been able to effect in the half century which has passed. Instead of being ers, that their children will occupy them, when their tools, make them in fact your servants. Assume the direction yourselves, and none will gainsay or dispute your right. There is a great the farmers of North Carolina.

The server the rye of the three agriculture prospers, that their children will occupy them, when they are gone, and protect their graves from descention; that they are residents, inhabitants, of the country, not mere sejourners for a season, ready to abandon all for speculative emigration—are men who feel that parriotism, as well as er I have glanced at one of the causes of the present state of depression and neglect which pure
agriculture discloses; but let us not do injustice must perfectly under the influence of local at est perfectly under the influence of local at

average of ten bushels an acre, and the grain it self was much lighter and poorer. By regular improvements, arising from the liberal espendi. improvements, arising from the liberal expendi-ture of capital in masures, by superior cultiva-tion and increased fertility, the production has quadrapled, with an enormous increase of pop-ulation, and the correspondent accumulation of agricultural wealth. In no country is there as much capital and science devoted to agriculture and its kindred occupations, and in no govern-went is the will of the farming interest untered in euch language of command in the Legislation. The experience of many of the old States of our Union confirms what has been said. Farmers have learned that not only the vegetable produc tions of the earth may be returned to enrich it. after the most valuable elements have been em ployed to support animal life, and to minister to human comfort, but that the ocean and the lakes, the forests and the rivers, together with the exured up in the earth, all create agricultural capital and skill to successful progress, -to em profitably that which would be otherwise use or unnoving. To invest money in stocks, which must return profits or all other occupations, must cease. It is true of agricultural as of other em-plityments, that liberal and judicious expenditure is wise economy, and here we find the illustra-tion of that seeming pandox, "there is that scattereth, and yet increaseth, and there is that

The first step in the right direction towards the renovation of our exhausted lands, and the increase of agricultural profits, is a determination to cease to cultivate land too poor to make a rea sonable return for the labor employed. Laboric portions of North Carolina a century ago. This state of things, with all its disadvantages, has this blessing connected with it: No want of the necessaries of life is ever found in such a state of agriculture. It is only where the density of population gives rise to constant apprehension of cultivation of lands, which do not, by the

and from the productions of which they became rich. Clear land productly but not wastefully, that fertility which has been lost. Nature and by judicious management retain and in-done much in recuperating by her own un-ted power the waste of imperfect agriculture. who is not familiar with such calculations, to sassisted power the waste of imperfectagriculture, assisted power the surface of the whole agriculture, as the imperfectagriculture, as the surface of the whole agriculture, as the imperfectagriculture, as the surface of the whole agriculture, and all present indications amongst the farmers and all present indications and assisted power the waste of the surface of the whole agriculture, and the restored lands of the cast of the country and the whole agriculture, and the surface of the whole count! An acre of land which, in its exhaust, ed state, would not yield five bushels, much open surface upon a farm occupied by him made to produce forty, with one eight of the la bor and expense that would be required to make order to obtain productive surface for cultivation. from eight acres of such land, an equal amount the adoption of the improver by those who have accepted, and its abandonment by those who have failed, without enquiry as to the cause. A moderate proficiency in agricultural chemistry would reveal all the mystery. Perhaps a spuri ous article was used when there was a failure; possibly, the soil abounded even to the production of barremsees in the very element which was introduced to produce fertility. Practical agricultural education would remove all such an arrangement and prevent all such failures. The first and great step to be taken is to educate our young men to agricultural and kindred pursuits, look for our own engineers, geologists, mechanics and architects, and introctors of vonth at money made by cultivation, must find some one to wheat and tobacce. I learn that it is almonged our own some. Thus dignity will be our own some as well as honorable occupations of life. They will fill our Legisia vive bulls and occupy the high places in our government. Their counsels will always be conservative, for their interests are not based upon speculation but the steady accumulation of labor.

Peace is their policy, because peace is their policy and peace in the policy because peace is their policy because peace is their policy because peace to be cultivated may be increased and enriched by the purchase and use of fertilizers, with

sociations and its domestic virtues. But others, ing to disparage lime, plaster and other fertilizers who swould disaron such a bold and unpetristic with which agriculturists are familiar.

-ystem, practice upon one which must ultimately In reply to the suggestion, that the system of clearing and exhausting land ought to be aban-doned, we are often told that this is necessary, because of the growth and increase of labor on the farm. If this were a necessary consequence of such increase, it would be a great calamity. for it looks directly to the utter impoverishment Labor, it is true, may be so directed as to pro-ince destruction; instead of profit, but it is on-ly the unskilful who make such use of this great theres, and the personal comforts of the beauty of the thouses, and the personal comforts of those who reside upon and till the land. No indication of the profitable application of labor, as well as to general prosperity is more conclusive than a complete state of repair, even to neatness and certainly newise. Let a farmer, thus embar, elegance, of the curtilage of the residences of rassed with physical force, hire out some of those laborers, and invest the money derived which terminated his career, however success from the hire, in concentrated manures; let him full it might have been; the one is the benefactor from the hire, in concentrated manures; let him faithfully and skitfully apply them to his lands, and he will find in the increased grops, as well as the additional value given to his estate in permanent fertility, a more satisfactory application

which seems to have streng hold upon the minds of the agricultural community, is the notion en. tertained of resting land, by a rotation of er ps. with occasional interspensions in cultivation.— Let it be remembered, that the rotation is only because the land is charged with the production of crops not natural to the soil, and all of which are removed after they are produced. Land never grows poorer by the production of its mative growth, however abundant the crop, if it is duced their immense burdens of timber, and with the small return of the foilage, retain their fer tility. Nature does not look to destruction, but to production. The spring makes haste to atoms for the barrenness of the winter, by restoring the heauty and perfection which its biting frost had destroyed. Indeed the richest tints in the land escape, colored by the benevolence of heaven, are seen in the tendency of nature to renovate

Mark where his carnage and his conquests cease, the makes a solutude and calls river peace.

Lend taxed with two successive years of produc-tion is delivered over to the testh and hoofs of an overstocked farm and that is called rest! No an overstocked tarm and fault is called rest. No system of rotation, which includes less than five whifts, can secure increasing fertility and sustain a full stocking of domestic animals. And even this may be aided by the application of all the manures which can be collected to cover the land and supply it with elements of production.

Grasses adapted to every variety of soil can be readily found and experiment will decide which are the best. These with deep and effectual ploughing, and relieving the fields from the gras.

shrough the country, in the spring, without being pained to observe the cattle which have just achieved the enterprize of coducing the winter. Those which have survived, give unmistakeable indications that their perils have been great, and the danger of starvation imminent. No branch of our farming operations would be more profitable than this, if prudeatly conducted. If the farmer on one overstock, and on the other, provide ample means, of feeding, by devoting low and wet lands, which are unsafe for cultivation, to meadows for hay, he would at once perceive the value of the system, in increased domestic comforts and the profits from sales made from his farm. There must be bad management where the scabord towns of North Carolina purchase hay and garden vegetables from the New England States. The remedy of this evil is not to be found alone in improved breeds of cattle, hogs or sheep; neither Durhame, Terswaters or Ayeshire, amongst cattle—Cutswolds, Southdowns or Merinos, amongst sheep—nor Birkshires or firish graziers, amongst sheep—nor Birkshires or firish graziers, amongst sheep—nor Birkshires or firish graziers, amongst hogs, will alter the state of things, produce prosperity and success, without first securing ample means for their rearing and the fattening. Our old variety, brought up under privation and bardships of our present management, are better, unless this is first attended to. They can live and endure even the trials to which they are subriety, brought up under privation and bardships of our present management, are better, unless this is first attended to. They can live and

Sheep farming is a neglected source of great profit amidst remarkable facilities for the business. The little State of Vermont produces four times as much wood as the State of North Carolina, sithough the cold season continues eight months of the year, in that high northern latitude, and demands a nationed feeding to the stock; whilst our free monutain range and un-squalled grass country in the Piedmont region, remains unemployed for this valuable purpose; and this too in the face of the high price of wood, and the heavy importations from foreign coun-tries to supply our home consumption.

tion to the editor of the farmer's Journal, for the real as well as shilly with which he has commonced, and is prosecuting his valuable ensistenced, and is prosecuting his valuable ensistenced. The Romans presented a ciric crown to the man who saved the life of a citizen; how much more worthy of such a distinction are those gentleman who are devoting their lives to the renovation of a country greatly exhausted by imperfect agriculture, and awakening the impulses of that pure patriotism, which never rests, until our country shall smile in beauty and abnodance one wide extended scene of verdue and fertility. The same and services of Edmund Roffen, the nuther of the exany on calcareous manures, will be remembered, and appreciated, when politicians who filled a large space in public votories, and who wen high prince by their deep sagacity, shall be interly forgotten; the one has written his name upon the imperiebable annals of the improved agriculture of this State and country, whilst the deeds of the other will slumber in the grave which terminated his career, however successful it might have been; the one in the hearfactor. ful it might have been; the one is the benefactor of his race, the other the promoter of his own personal interest. I would add the promotion of agricultural libraries, cheap, and easily obtained by every association, and frequent meetings, free discussions and comparisons of experience. Nothing is more fatal to improvement, or individual hapiness, than constant association with those who take our opinions without investiga.

tion, or from whom our own stock of knowledge a not enlraged.

It is a great calamity for men to be deprired

It is a great calamity for men to be deprived of the privilege of intercourse with their equals, and superiors in intelligence. The human mind develops in proportion to the frequent opportunities of potting forth all of its powers, and the human heart is improved and cultivated by the communion of feeling, which such high exercises create. He who is contexted to be the oracle of his neighborhood, will become a bigst, and be surrounded by sycophants and flatterers. Errors must be perpetuated in such a society, and improvement cease. As he grows older he will become more unteachable, and when he dies, his mantle will most probably fall on a worse subject than himself, because imitation is the most sincere species of flattery,—he will have acquired position by such a process. Frequent assemblies of the Farmers in agricultural clubs, and societies; the taking and reading of journals

chanics a celebrity, which we are preed to ask knowledge. When we look today spen the ploughs, the reapers and threshing machines which mechanical shill has given to agricultural industry, and remember the inferior farciabling in these respects of thirty years. We congratulate ourselves, and the country, upon such at paralleled success. Nor does our high grating extion cease here. In the frigher and more expansive branches of mechanic arts, there is equal progress, and like improvement. We are at this moment almost in hearing of the sound of the hammers which forge out and complete the Lecomocives for our Rail Roads with all their complicated muchinery, whilst the cars and concluse equal to any for elegance of finish, or provision for the personal comfort of passengers, are made by mechanics of your own good city. When to these we add that the lailes of North Carolina, our farmers' wives and daughters, have increased the attractions as well as the use, fulness of this first. Fair, this Gala day in our fulness of this first Fair, this Gala day i State, we cannot but believe that a new has beamed upon us. I love to look upon a den; that concentration of the leveliest pr land and supply it with elements of production. Grasses adapted to every variety of soil can be readily found and experiment will decide which are the best. These with deep and effectual ploughing, and relieving the fields from the grazing of stock until well covered with turf, would produce results in Improvement which would astonish those who have not tried the experiment.

Without the diligent and persevering cultivation of grasses, farming cannot prosper. These belonging to one climate appear late in the spring sind are destroyed by the first cold weather of the winter. A number, such as clover, herds grass, and others, remedy this evil and afford abundant means for increased profits in raising and fattening cattle. In the absence of such a provision, we are thrown entirely upon the crops of corn and oats, both of great value, and, indeed, indispensable, but both, in our present aystem, great exhausters. It is impossible to pass through the country in the spring, without being pained to observe the cattle which have just achieved the enterprise of enduring the winter. Those which have survived, give unmistakeable indications that their perils have been great, and the danger of starvation imminent. No

this is first attended to. They can live and endure even the trials to which they are subjected; the others would degenerate and die.

Sheep farming is a neglected source of great profit amidst remarkable facilities for the business. The listle State of Vermont produces four times as much wool as the State of North the fall out and make known the reasons which private duce results, the principles which are active is bring ing them about, is the intent of all such in stitut ons, and ought to be considered a primary duty on the part of every mounter. I select single instance. It is a generally received opinion that Guano, although a stimulant which are exhaustre since, and finally impreductive. The may or may not be true, nearling to the skill with which it is applied. Guano being a highly concentrated manure, composed chiefly of an monis and phosphate of lime; acts as the leaves on the other elements of the soil and secures production. The elements of fertility were many of them already there, just as the elements of the male and the total are in figure to the production of the article in high excellence, Leaven of itself, will not make bread—a, if this stimulous, without any either amply of manure, because there will be nothing for the leaven to act upon. But if a rotation of crops is adopted and grasses sown, there is no improvement more permanent, and, I may add, more cheap. I say cheap, because of the case and cheaptness of its application. Let the Farmers reason upon these

great interest in North Carolina is referable to this neglect.

No State of the Old Thirteen passesses more undeveloped resources—none of these of greater value. This is not a recent discovery. We have long been sometons of the fact, and have long looked upon the development of the wealth and power in the States, which surround us and lie upon our borders. We have seen the himmense practical advantages—the it.calculable benefits, which they have derived, whilst we have just commenced a movement in that direction. Virginia and South Carolina have been our experting States and have obtained credit in their commercial statistics for the productions of N. Carolina. With all that we furnish to commerce, from the forest and the soil, we still, in our own name, stand amongst the smallest of the old States of this Union. We have been content to leave the counties lying near our northern and southern horder to look to Virginia and South Carolina for the means of transportion as well as a market for our products. And there counties have prospered in proportion to their proximity to such advantages, while the centre of the State is land-locked and neglected.

A contest in the Legislature, between the Eastern and Western interests, continued for a long